AUGUST 10, 1769.

THE

NUMBER 951.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

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BOSTON, *July* 13.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *July* 4, 1769.

ORDERED, that Mr. Spooner, Mr. Otis, Major Hawley, and Mr. Greenleaf, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, with the following answer to his message of the 28th of June last.

THO. CUSHING, SPEAKER.

May it please your Excellency,

BY your message to this House of the 28th of June last we are informed that his Majesty has been pleased, by his sign manual, to signify to you his will and pleasure that you repair to Great Britain, to lay before him the state of this province. We are bound in duty at all times, and we do more especially at this time, chearfully acquiesce in the lawful command of our sovereign. It is a particular satisfaction to us that his Majesty has been pleased to order a true state of this province to be laid before him, for we have abundant reason to be assured that when his Majesty shall be made fully acquainted with the great and alarming grievances which his truly loyal subjects here have suffered through your administration, and the injuries they have sustained in their reputation, as well as every important interest, he will, in his great clemency and justice, frown upon, and for ever remove from his trust, all those who, by wickedly misinforming his Ministers, have attempted to deceive even his Majesty himself. Your Excellency is best acquainted with the part you have acted; your own letters have enabled this House, and the publick, in some measure, to form a judgment. And while you will necessarily be employed, as this House conceives, in setting your own conduct in the most favourable light before his Majesty, we are perfuaded we shall be able to answer for ourselves and our constituents to the satisfaction of our sovereign, whenever we shall be called to it.

You are pleased to communicate to the House an instruction for the appropriation of the salary granted to his Majesty's Governour, during such time as he may be absent from the colony; but as we are not "made to understand" that your Excellency will be continued in your office as Governour of the Province after your expected departure from it, the House cannot, in faithfulness to their constituents, make an unprecedented grant of this money for services which we have no reason to expect will ever be performed.

Your Excellency must be fully sensible that the people of this province have never failed in duty to his Majesty, to make ample provision for the support of his government. You will be pleased to remember that you are fully paid to the 1st of August next, before the expiration of which time you will embark for Great Britain. We shall then make the necessary provision "for the support of the dignity of government," and when his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to appoint another Governour, we trust this people will be ready, as they ever have been, to grant him an ample salary, proportioned to their own abilities, and suitable to his station and merit. These are the only considerations which ought to have any weight with this House in granting the peoples money for the support of a Governour. His Majesty's 49th instruction, now before the House, and to which you refer us, is a rule for your Excellency; but, we conceive, was never intended for the House of Representatives. We have, however, the pleasure of observing that your Excellency is not restrained by it from passing any bills, or other matters that may be laid before you, at any time preceding the grant of a salary for the support of government; and therefore we have a full right to expect that you will not, upon this account, retard such publick business now before you as his Majesty's service, and the welfare of the people, indispensably require.

Thursday last his Excellency the Governour was pleased to send the following message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HEREBY communicate to you an extract of a letter I have received some time ago from General Gage, desiring that I would lay before you the accounts of the expenditures incurred by quartering his Majesty's troops at Boston, that funds may be provided for discharging the same. I accordingly lay before you the said accounts, as communicated to me by Col. Robertson, together with a copy of a letter from him upon the subject. The vouchers referred to in the said letter are in the hands of Col. Joseph Goldthwait, who will produce the same to your order. I desire that you will take these accounts into your consideration, and provide proper funds for discharging the same, so far at least as you are required by law.

I am also desired by the General to make a requisition to you that provision may be made for the farther quartering his Majesty's forces in the town of Boston, and Castle Island, according to act of Parliament. This provision was made for the 65th regiment, whilst it was quartered in the Castle Island, by my order, with the advice of Council; but, now the General Court is sitting, it is proper that you should take order in this business, and especially in providing funds for that purpose, without which farther provision cannot be made. I desire you would act thereupon as soon as you can, as I understand that the quartering the 29th regiment in the castle barracks is delayed for want of it.

JULY 6, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governour was pleased to send the following message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AS the session is drawing to a conclusion, I must desire that you will give an answer to my message of Thursday last, and that you will distinguish between the charges arising from the hiring barracks and furnishing them and the charges of purchasing such provisions as are directed by act of Parliament to be provided by the province, and that you will also give an answer whether you will, or will not, establish funds for the future supplying provisions, according to act of Parliament, to the troops quartered in barracks in the town of Boston, or which shall or may be quartered in the provincial barracks on the Castle Island, or either of them; and I desire that you will be implicit and distinct in these particulars, that there may be no mistake in the report of your resolutions on these heads.

In my former message I omitted to inform you that the barracks on Castle Island will not conveniently hold a regiment, without an additional building for officers rooms. The want of such a building has been inquired into by the commissary, and found to be real; and an estimate of the expence has been made, which I understand amounts to 180l. I desire that you will take this also into consideration, and let me know your resolution thereupon.

JULY 12, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

July 14. *The following answer was sent to his Excellency's two messages of the 6th and 12th instant.*

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have contemplated your several messages of the 6th and 12th instant, as fully as the time to which you were pleased to limit them would admit; and as General Gage's letter on this subject, dated the 15th of May, of which we are favoured with an extract only, must have been received before the meeting of the General Assembly, we think it very extraordinary that your Excellency should suffer five or six weeks to elapse before you thought proper to give us the least intimation of this matter. It is also surprising that as the Barrackmaster General, Col. Robinson, was in Boston near a month, the greater part of which time the General Assembly was sitting, we never before heard of the "demand which he has had the honour to make," as he is pleased to express himself in his letter to your Excellency of the 13th of June.

It is wonderful indeed that this House should have no notice of the demand until the 6th instant, and that a quickening message should so soon follow. Between these messages, Lord's day intervening, the House had adjourned, as usual, from Saturday to Monday. But it is truly astonishing that when the gracious desires of Majesty itself, of aids in men and money in the late war (in which we freely bled with our fellow subjects and brethren of Great Britain, as well as of America, and on other no less arduous occasions) have with Royal clemency, and great condescension, ever been intimated in the form only of a requisition, the Barrackmaster General should hold so high and peremptory a tone as the word demand must necessarily imply. The indignity thus offered to your Excellency's commission would have been an affair entirely between your Excellency and the Barrackmaster General, had it not been communicated to us as an appendage, nor accompanied your message of the 6th instant, the subject of which we shall now most immediately consider.

The publick proceedings of this House will, we trust, sufficiently evince to the whole world, and to all posterity, the idea we entertain of the sudden introduction of a fleet and army here; of the unparrallelled methods used to procure this armament, and the indefatigable pains of your Excellency, and a few interested persons, to keep up a standing force here by sea and land, in a time of profound peace, under the mere pretence of the necessity of such force to aid the civil authority. But were it a time of war, and the necessity of such a force ever so great, of which it is admitted the King, by virtue of his undoubted prerogative of marching his armies, and directing his fleets, to any part of his realms and dominions, is the sole judge, yet, Sir, it should ever be remembered that the very nature of a free constitution requires that those fleets and those armies should be supported only by the *aids voluntarily* granted by the *Commons*. Thus, until very lately, they have been supported, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in all the British dominions.

May it please your Excellency, we are now constrained to be very *explicit* upon the *funds proposed*, and the *law alluded to*, both in your message of the 6th instant and in the extract of General Gage's letter before us. *By funds* we presume is meant a provision for the reimbursement of such expences as have been occasioned, or may accrue, in consequence of quartering the troops here; and by *law* we presume is meant the *Mutiny Act*, so commonly called, which was passed in the 6th year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign. By this act it is declared the officers and soldiers quartered, as therein more particularly expressed, shall from time to time be furnished and supplied by a person or persons to be authorized or appointed for that purpose by the Governour and Council of each respective province, or upon the neglect or refusal of such Governour and Council in any province, then by two or more Justices of the Peace residing in or near the place of quartering, *with fire*, and other enumerated articles; and that the respective provinces shall repay *such person or persons* all such sum or sums of money by him or them paid for the taking, hiring, and fitting up uninhabited houses, and for furnishing the officers and soldiers therein, and in the barracks, with *fire*, and the other enumerated articles. *And such sum or sums are by said act required to be raised in such manner as the publick charges for the provinces respectively are raised. And it is also further declared, by said act, that the extraordinary expences of carriages shall be paid by the province or colony where the same shall arise.*

From hence it is obvious that a Governour and Council have no more right by this act to draw any money out of the colony treasury than the two Justices mentioned therein. The duty prescribed is entirely confined to the appointment of a person or persons to furnish and supply the articles in said act mentioned. Such is the unreasonableness and severity of the act that it leaves to the Assemblies not the least colour of a privilege, but only the pitiful power to raise the sums in such manner as the publick charges of the provinces respectively are raised. Hence it is manifest how unwarrantably the Governour and Council have acted in the payments they have ordered between the dissolution of the last year's Assembly and the convening of this, for articles furnished his Majesty's 65th regiment lately quartered in the barracks at Castle William; for it is known there was no fund provided, consequently there could be no appropriation made by the General Court for that purpose.

We shall now, with your Excellency's leave, take a nearer view of the act of Parliament above mentioned. This whole continent has for some years past been distressed with what are called acts for imposing taxes on the colonists, for the express purpose of raising a revenue, and that without their consent in person or by representatives. This subject has been so fully handled by the several Assemblies, and in the publications that have been made, that we shall be as brief as possible upon that head; but we take leave to observe that, in strictness, all those acts may be rather called acts for raising a TRIBUTE in America, for the farther purposes of *dissipation* among *placemen* and *pensioners*. And if the present system of measures should be much further pursued, it will soon be very difficult, if possible, to distinguish the case of widows and orphans in America plundered by infamous informers from those who suffered under the administration of the most oppressive of the Governours of the Roman provinces, at a period when that once proud and haughty republick, after having *subjugated* the *finest kingdoms* in the world, and drawn all the treasures of the *east* to *imperial Rome*, fell a sacrifice to the unbounded corruption and venality of its *Grandees*. But of all the new regulations, the *Stamp Act* not excepted, this under consideration is the most excessively unreasonable; for in effect the yet *free* representatives of the *free* Assemblies of North America are called upon to repay of their own and their constituents money such sum or sums as *persons* over whom they *can* have no *check* or *controul* may be pleased to *expend!* As Representatives, we are deputed by the people, agreeable to the Royal charter, and the laws of the province. By that charter, and the nature of our trust, we are only empowered to "grant such aids" and "levy such taxes for his Majesty's service, as are reasonable," of which, if we are not free and independent judges, we can no longer be *free* representatives, nor our constituents *free* subjects. If we are *free* judges, we are at liberty to follow the dictates of our own understanding, without regard to the mandates of another; much less can we be *free* judges if we are but blindly to give as much of our own and our constituents substance as may be commanded, or thought fit to be expended, by those we know not.

Your Excellency must therefore excuse us, in this EXPRESS DECLARATION, *that as we cannot consistently with our honour or interest, and much less with the duty we owe our constituents, so we shall never make provision for the purposes in your several messages above mentioned.*

July 15. This day his Excellency the Governour prorogued the General Assembly of this province to the 10th of January next, after having first signed seven bills, and making the following speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AT the opening of this session I had in contemplation the expediency of passing the publick bills which were necessary to the government with all due expedition, and particularly the supply bill, without which the whole provincial debt, by a law then subsisting, would have been levied in one year, which would have been a great burthen upon the people; and I had resolved with myself to promote the expediting such necessary bills, and to avoid and remove, as far as I could, all difficulties which might obstruct the same. But you, Gentlemen, had not the same disposition: You not only put a stop to all real business, with the most trifling pretence, for some weeks together, but you endeavoured, by all means you could, to oblige me, in the course of my duty, to put an abrupt end to this session, before you would permit the necessary business of the province even to be brought before you.

In this, Gentlemen, you had some success: You put me under the difficulty of either not making proper provision for the necessary service of the government, which could not be done without continuing the session, or, by a continuation of it, shewing a want of regard to the dignity of the Crown. The assertions, declarations, and resolutions, which you have, from the beginning of the session to this time, continued to issue, in direct opposition to the sense of the sovereign legislature, as it has been lately declared, and in terms entirely inconsistent with the idea of this province being a part of the British empire, would have demanded of me an immediate vindication of the honour of the Crown, by putting an early end to this session, if I had not been restrained by my concern for the exigencies of the state; and I must rely upon his Majesty's favourable indulgence in accepting my attention to the necessities of the people, in lieu of the resentment which was due to the misbehaviour of their representatives.

To his Majesty, therefore, and, if he pleases, to his Parliament, must be referred your invasion of the rights of the imperial sovereignty. By your own acts you will be judged: You need not be apprehensive of any misrepresentations, as it is not in the power of your enemies, if you have any, to add to your publications; they are plain and explicit, and need no comment.

It is my duty, and I shall do it with regret, to transmit to the King true copies of your proceedings; and that his Majesty may have an opportunity to signify his pleasure thereupon before you meet again, I think it necessary to prorogue this General Court, immediately, to the usual time of its meeting for the winter session.

Council Chamber, July 15. FRA. BERNARD.

July 17. We hear from Rhode Island that there is now living at Bristol, in that colony, one Mrs. Fairbanks, who is 92 years of age, keeps a school of 20 children, and spins a fifteen knotted skein of linen every day.

A certain Governour who has a country seat about four miles and a half from this town, in order to accommodate himself, hired a piece of land which had been left for the support of a free school in the town where the land lies, for which land he was to pay eight pounds lawful money per annum. The said Governour improved the land, and when the persons to whose care the collecting the rent of said land applied to his Honour he told them, as he had been so ill treated by the government, he never would pay them a farthing. This conduct is so just in itself, and so much to the honour of the Baronet, that it needs no comment.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in a neighbouring colony to a Gentleman in this town.

"I most sincerely congratulate you upon being once more allowed a House of Commons in your province, and am very glad to find that the true old English spirit for liberty, their peculiar characteristick, still reigns in their breasts.

"The steps taken previous to the election, their determinate resolution not to transact any publick business under the mouths of cannon, their sensible messages to the Governour, and, above all, their firm, decent, and spirited resolutions, are the subject of joy and admiration to every lover of the British constitution and friend of the colonies among us; and I dare venture to prophecy that those that are yet unborn will, with the greatest pleasure and esteem, revere and honour the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the year 1769, and hold in the utmost contempt the detestible name of Bernard, and his associates. I am particularly well pleased with your resolution respecting General Gage; I think you have given him a fine trimming, and treated him just as he deserved. I wish he had sense enough to profit, and thereby be learned to keep his fingers out of the fire, when he had no occasion to put them in."

We are informed that the House of Representatives of this province, in the late session of the General Assembly, wrote a very cordial answer to the circular letter lately received from the Hon. House of Burgesses of Virginia.

We hear that the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; the patriotick Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, is on his journey upon a visit to this metropolis.

The representatives of this province have, in a large House, of upwards of 100 members, unanimously remonstrated against the administration of Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, of Nettleham, Governour of the province, as having been corrupt and arbitrary, and humbly petitioned the King that he may be FOR EVER removed from this government. It is said that above a dozen articles are therein exhibited against him, with authentick proofs, chiefly taken from his own letters and speeches of former and later dates.

We are told that the infamous Verres will certainly take his departure from hence next week, to answer before an awful tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors, having been the grand instrument in promoting that discord and animosity which has for some years past disturbed the repose of the sovereign and threatened the ruin of the whole British empire.

Wednesday last arrived here from Halifax his Majesty's ship Rippon of 60 guns, as also our station ship the Rose. These ships carried the 65th regiment from Castle Island.

We hear the Rippon is to sail from this port for England the 25th of July, in which, it is said, his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. and the Hon. Brigadier General Mackay, go passengers.

Go hated *******, by all countries curs'd,
And when arriv'd in Britain do your worst:
We'll clip your wings, your future flight prevent,
And fill your wretched soul with discontent;
Your wicked actions in your face shall stare,
From a remonstrance that shall meet you there.

HALIFAX, *June* 13.

ON Thursday last an unfortunate accident happened to two men (Thomas Broughton of this town, and a marine) who were employed in blowing up and digging stone at Chebucto head, for the service of the navy yard in this town. They having made preparations for a breach, and touched the fuze, went from it a proper distance for safety; but the explosion not being so soon as they expected, were returning to find out the cause, as they imagined the fuze to have been extinguished, when the breach was unexpectedly made, and they both blown up. They were brought to town on Friday evening, and put into the naval hospital, where the marine had one of his arms cut off, but is not expected to live, and Broughton died the next morning.

NEWPORT, *July* 10.

WE can assure the publick that spinning is so much encouraged among us that a Lady in town, who is in very affluent circumstances, and who is between 70 and 80 years of age, has within about three weeks become a very good spinner, though she never spun a thread in her life before. Thus has the love of liberty and dread of tyranny kindled in the breasts of old and young a glorious flame, which will eminently distinguish the fair sex of the present time through far distant ages.

We hear the Liberty sloop, which sailed a few days past on a cruise, has taken a prize; but of what nation, or whither bound, we have not learned, but imagine her to belong to some of the North American colonies, as the whole naval force of his British Majesty seems to be principally aimed against those colonies, notwithstanding they are inhabited by the best subjects that ever served a King, and most remarkable for loyalty and yielding obedience to every constitutional act of Parliament.

NEW YORK, *July* 24.

By the ship Hope, Capt. Davis, from London, in eight weeks, we have prints up to the 27th of May, from which we have selected the following advices, viz.

THE Parliament had broke up, and nothing done for America, in regard to taking off the duties; but it is expected at their next sitting it will be their first attention, and is to be settled to the satisfaction of both. Upon these presumptions and promises several of the merchants in London are upon shipping goods as usual, expecting they will be properly received, to the satisfaction of their correspondents.

It is said that the tax upon the Americans, so loudly complained of, amounts to only 450 l. a year, after all expenses are deducted.

The news brought from the East Indies, by the last ships, has affected India stock 20 per cent. as just before their arrival it was at 267, and now is as low as 248, and it is feared it will fall yet 40 or 50 per cent. Letters from Rotterdam mention that advice had been received from Batavia of a great advantage having been obtained by Hyder Ally over the troops in the English service at Madrass, under the command of Colonel Smith. The accounts sent the company are quite different, and that he was besieged by them in his own capital. A fleet of nine sail of the line and three frigates is resolved upon to be sent to the East Indies, and the command to be given to Commodore Richard Edwards; and a report prevails that Lord Clive will again embark for the East Indies, to settle the company's affairs there. We hear that the new Chairman of the East India company has lately discovered a secret which the French Court had cherished with the utmost privacy, and which they deemed to be impenetrable, but by the vigilance of this Gentleman it now remains no longer a secret that the Court of Versailles have actually a design to make a conquest of the eastern part of Madagascar, if not prevented by the English; they have also made a settlement there, which greatly increases. Nothing proves the Portugal trade being gone into other hands so much as the scarcity of their coin in London: A few years since bankers paid in johannesses, now a moidore is almost a medal. The manufactory of Nismes, carried on by some English there, supplies Portugal and other warm countries with camelots. His Majesty's birth day falling out this year on a Sunday, the same will be observed at Court in a very magnificent manner the day following. Preparations are making for the departure of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, on their respective tours abroad. In the course of the last sessions of Parliament 35 new members took the oaths and their seats, occasioned by deaths, promotions, or contested elections. On Whitsun Monday and Tuesday a great concourse of people assembled in St. George's Fields, and in honour of the popular prisoner kept a fair there, which in all probability will for the future be held annually, and called Wilkes's fair. We are assured that notwithstanding the present exultation of the Ministry the friends of liberty will shortly appear with such an eclat as will astonish all Europe and America.

The 24th of May the petition of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, by Mr. Sergeant Glynn, John Sawbridge, and James Townshend, Esqrs. Mr. Bellas, Mr. Askew, Mr. Ellis, and the Rev Dr. Wilson, which his Majesty was pleased to receive, and expressed his satisfaction at their having brought it in so private a manner as to avoid the least tumult; he assured them that he would refer it to the consideration of the Parliament, as soon as they should meet for the despatch of business. Mr. Sergeant Glynn intended to have presented the petition, but being unable to kneel Mr. Askew did that honour in his stead. The same day a Cabinet Council was held, after which his Majesty returned to Richmond. The number of names signed to the petition is 2220, and is a majority of the freeholders. It is said that Mr. Wilkes has expressed a willingness to go out of the kingdom, if matters could be settled to the satisfaction of his friends, being disgusted at the defection and insincerity of some who had professed unalterable friendship for him. A daily paper says that the town of Boston clears 250 l. a week by the residence of the troops there; and it is also said that the Rev. Mr. Apthorpe, of that town, for whom great interest is making for the intended Bishoprick of America, has given his opinion that the most proper place for his residence is Philadelphia, it being the center of the colonies. The brave Corsicans have taken several vessels from the French, laden with stores and provisions. By a letter from Leghorn, April 24th, we learn that a large body of French troops had fallen into an ambuscade of Corsican volunteers, who attacked them so briskly that they immediately fled: the Corsicans made 200 of them prisoners, killed and wounded a great many, and took all their baggage. General Paoli, in a speech to his partizans, among other things, said: "I foresee that we have no harvest to hope for this year, and therefore shall take care to provide against the want of it; grain and biscuit are already arrived, and you may depend, from the assurance I have received, that we shall neither want arms, ammunition, or money." The Count de Vaux having published a manifesto, threatening to send all the Corsican peasants taken in arms to the gallies, Paoli has written to him that if he puts his threats in execution all the Frenchmen he takes prisoners shall be immediately put to the sword.

The inhabitants of Stratford upon Avon have lately presented the freedom of their corporation to David Garrick, Esq; in a box, the wood of which was planted by the immortal Shakespear's own hand, and the representation of the storm scene in King Lear carved there, value sixty guineas. It was accompanied with a curious penknife, which belonged to that great genius. The corporation have since made Mr. Garrick a burgess of the town, and at the same time requested to have his picture to put up in the town hall. Mr. Garrick has sent one for that purpose.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, the collection was only 794 l. which was 111 l. less than last year. The reason was partly owing to the Ridotto al Fresco being the night before at Vauxhall Gardens, there being above 7000 persons there, and admitted at half a guinea each; so that instead of a rehearsal of music at St. Paul's, for that charity, it will be better to have yearly a Ridotto al Fresco at Vauxhall Gardens. Above 500 of the persons who went there were left dancing until six o'clock in the morning; there were many fancy dresses, and above 500 were admitted by 10 the evening before. That night not a hackney coach was to be seen in London.

It being observed at the Court end of the town that Mr. Wilkes had been bought off, a certain Nobleman then present said that it was ungenerous to charge a man with a crime which could not be proved against him; and should it appear that Mr. Wilkes had accepted a pension, he, though one of his warmest admirers, would post him for a scoundrel.

We hear from Paris that the inhabitants of Louisiana have instructed their agents to make the strongest applications in order to reestablish the French government among them, declaring unanimously that if they have the misfortune to be deprived of being subjects to France they will abandon their settlements and leave the Spaniards nothing but a desert (across which the English may easily penetrate to Mexico) to exercise their authority in, being resolved, in case the King will not listen to their entreaties, to live among the savages, and enjoy with them that liberty which seems now the only good that is left them.

Letters from Gibraltar advise that the agents of a certain restless power are now busy in stirring up the several states of Barbary to commence war upon the subjects of a great northern potentate.

Commissions are said to be sent hither to purchase several stout British ships, pierced for carriage guns, for the service of the Grand Seignior.

Last Saturday Capt. Allen sent a letter of remonstrance to Sir William Meredith, which Sir William considered as a challenge, and immediately applied to Lord Mansfield, and swore the peace against Capt. Allen, for which he was obliged on Monday last to enter into recognizances, at the Judge's chambers, for his appearance the first day of next term in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall. Sir William was much alarmed at the receiving such a letter, and gave the tipstaff particular orders to let him know when he had the Captain in custody. Severe proceedings are expected upon this business.

A correspondent has sent us the following hint. Suppose (says he) a proposal was made to Paoli, for himself, and the inhabitants of Corsica who were willing to remove, to settle them in the island of Minorca, where, if we are informed right, there is room enough for twice the number of inhabitants to subsist, and where they might enjoy the free exercise of their religion and liberties, without any apprehensions of being crushed by the power of a foreign invader.

The number of eggs imported weekly from Dunkirk, and other ports of France, exceeds 600,000.

A letter from Poland, of the 7th of May, says: "The general rendezvous of the grand Turkish army will be at Isaccia, but as it will be still three or four weeks before it can be assembled, that of Russia will have time to establish itself in Moldavia. There is a report of troubles and revolts in Egypt and at Erzerum, which, if confirmed, will disconcert the projects of the Porte."

The Russian Resident has been released from the Seven Towers, and is with the grand Turkish army, which began their march from Constantinople the 30th of April; his retinue are all with him, and he is allowed 275 piastres a day, and a competent number of carriages for his people.

We are assured that a singular circumstance of the ecclesiasticks taking arms in the island of Corsica was owing to the great influence of one of Paoli's brothers, a clergyman of uncommon abilities; who, from the piety of his life, and the benevolence of his disposition, is almost idolized among the inhabitants.

The deep sighted gentry at the west end of the town, who make politicks their study, from the number of messengers we have despatched lately to various European powers, some with remonstrances, and others with demands and requests of a very peremptory nature, say that before eight months are elapsed Great Britain will be involved in war. Nay there are some that know, or pretend to know, the secrets of the Cabinet, who not only even affirm such an event will happen before the expiration of that time, but have and do lay considerable wagers about it.

Capt. Davies had just 45 days passage, brought over 45 passengers, and 45,000 dollars.

Capt. Kemble was to sail in about a fortnight after him, to be loaded chiefly with King's stores, and was to bring another sum of near the same value.

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 3.

"Publick affairs here continue in as great confusion as ever. Wilkes's cause, or rather the cause of liberty, gains new friends every day. The freeholders of Middlesex have signed a petition to his Majesty, complaining of a great number of grievances, and particularly of their being deprived of the freedom of chooing their own representative to sit in Parliament. This petition will be presented in a day or two. If they are denied redress of their grievances, it is dangerous to say what will be the consequence. Our American affairs are forgot, amidst the greater noise of the commotions here. It gives great pleasure to all the friends of the colonies to hear that all is quiet in America. By these means we shall defeat the designs of the Ministry, who seem desirous to drive us to desperation. The agreement amongst our merchants, to import no more goods, will plead with more eloquence in our favour than a thousand petitions. Let us study economy; let us encourage our own manufactures; and, above all, let us be united amongst ourselves, and we shall yet be a rich and powerful people."

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 13.

"I can give you news, which I think can be depended on, highly interesting to every American: I have this day been assured that the King and Council have come to resolutions favourable to the colonies, and that the acts so much complained of will certainly be repealed immediately on the meeting of the Parliament."

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 25.

"You will, I suppose, from your Governour, be informed of the resolution of the King and Council to repeal the acts you complain of the next sessions. The American committee refused to convey the intelligence to America, a resolution I sincerely [illegible] imputed. It appears to me [illegible] that Mr. Ayes [illegible] ventured to answer for the [illegible] ment, [illegible] a piece with the [illegible] has been most extraordinary. It seems, however, they are heartily sick of the dispute, and will send [illegible] peace and tranquility amongst you. Will the likely sufficient to induce you to cancel your resolutions? Retract, I think, is the word. If you do you are——, and we shall soon know what you are made of."

We hear the committee of butchers, appointed to inspect the markets, have detected several persons guilty of the vile practice of blowing their meat, who were all fined as the law directs. The inspectors generously gave their parts of the fines, which amounted to 8 l. for the benefit of the poor of the city.

On Tuesday evening was examined, and committed to jail, a man who has called himself Hamilton, and says he is a sailor, who confessed that he had in his possession, and sold to different persons, the three damask covers of the cushions, and three Prayer Books, lately stolen out of St. Paul's church in this city, but says he found them, and had no concern in stealing them.

On Wednesday last met, in this city, the commissioners from the several colonies appointed by his Majesty for settling and fixing the boundaries between this province and New Jersey.

THE conduct of Simeon Cooley, in his daring infractions of the non importation agreement, his insolent and futile defence of those inglorious measures, with his avowed resolution obstinately to persevere in counteracting the legal efforts of a brave and free people in support of their inestimable rights, alarmed and incensed the inhabitants of this city; who, dreading the destructive consequences that might have ensued from so dangerous an example, determined, at a general meeting held on Friday evening last, to call the said Cooley to account, and prevail on him, if possible, to desist from his vile practices, and endeavour to bring him to such concessions as should to them appear best calculated to atone for his repeated and unprecedented offences. Two Gentlemen were appointed to inform him of the sentiments of the inhabitants, who required his immediate attendance at their place of meeting, and to assure him that no injury should be offered to his person, to prevent which every imaginable precaution was taken; but Cooley, influenced perhaps by some ill disposed and stupid adviser, refused to attend at the place appointed, and alleged in excuse for his non attendance that he did not think it consistent with his personal safety to meet them there. At the same time he expressed a willingness to make the concessions required from his parlour window. When the inhabitants received this disagreeable intelligence they immediately proceeded towards his house; but Cooley, apprized of their coming, thought proper to decamp, accompanied by a military Gentleman, who covered his retreat, and sought for a sanctuary within the fort walls, which could afford him but an indifferent protection against the keen reproaches of a guilty conscience, the only punishment he had to dread. Whilst the inhabitants were assembled in the fields M---r P------n ordered a file of soldiers to guard Cooley's house, who were accordingly drawn up before his door, with their muskets loaded, &c. Whether the author of this unwarrantable step designed a compliment to the magistracy and inhabitants of this city, or to recommend himself to his superiours by his officious and blundering zeal, is unknown; but it is more than probable that his precipitate conduct was disapproved of by the latter, as he and his detachment were so suddenly ordered away, which was certainly a most salutary step; and it is certain the inhabitants, whose sentiments respecting this affair he must by this time be well acquainted with, have not sagacity to discover the least propriety in it. It would not be amiss for M---r P------n to take under consideration the following anecdote of Chief Justice Holt.

There happened in the time of this worthy Chief Justice a riot in Holborn, occasioned by a wicked practice of some people of decoying young persons of both sexes to the plantations. The persons so decoyed they kept prisoners in a house in Holborn, until they could find an opportunity of shipping them off, which being discovered, the enraged populace were going to pull down the house. Notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a party of the Guards was commanded to march to the place; but they first sent an officer to the Lord Chief Justice to acquaint him with the design, and to desire him to send some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give it the better countenance. The officer having delivered his message, Lord Chief-Justice Holt said to him: "Suppose the populace should not disperse at your appearance, "what are you to do then?" "Sir (answered the officer) we "have orders to fire upon them." "Have you, Sir (replied his "Lordship) then take notice of what I say: If there be one man "killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, "and every soldier of your party, shall be hanged. Sir (added "he) go back to those that sent you, and acquaint them that no "officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know, at "the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be "executed by the sword: These matters belong to the civil "power, and you have nothing to do with them."

On Saturday morning Cooley consented to meet the inhabitants, and four in the afternoon being the time appointed, and the merchant's coffeehouse the place, they assembled in expectation of this important event; but the majority thinking it a very unsuitable place for the purpose, required his appearance in the fields, where he attended, and publickly acknowledged his crimes, implored the pardon of his fellow citizens, engaged to store an equivalent to the goods he had sold, together with all those he had in possession that were imported contrary to agreement, and so to conduct for the future as not to render himself obnoxious to the contempt and just resentment of an injured people.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 10.

WE hear, from good authority, that the King and Council have determined to repeal the revenue acts at the next meeting of Parliament, which it is thought will be in November next, and that American affairs will be the first business that will be gone upon."

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 13.

"There was a message came into the city, from the Ministry, last Tuesday, that the merchants might be assured the revenue acts for America would be repealed at the opening of next sessions, without farther discussion of the matter of right, and that the King had given his consent thereto. It is from undoubted authority we are informed this was a determination in Council; but as it seems to contradict the King's speech, we cannot advise you, on the Ministry's giving out such information, to alter your resolutions respecting importations. We wish you may stand your ground, at the same time flatter ourselves the conduct of our friends in Pennsylvania will be pacifick, and not run into any tumultuous proceedings. If your merchants would petition as a mercantile body, without taking any notice of the right, we have reason to expect you would have immediate redress."

LAST week arrived in town the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia; and on Saturday last he set off for New York, to meet the committee appointed for the settlement of the boundary between New York and New Jersey.

We hear that the brig Susannah, Capt. Moor, and the snow Britannia, Capt. Jefferies, were to leave London for this port the beginning of June. Capt. Jefferies, it is said, has about 40 or 50 tuns of dry goods on board, shipped by sundry merchants in London, who have a mind to take the advantage of us, and have sent them, on their own account, consigned to some people in this city. Capt. Moor has also a small quantity on the same bay.

Extract of a letter from Kennet, *in* Chester *county, July* 22.

"On Monday last we had a smart thunder gust, which produced melancholy effects here. Seven men being at reaping on the plantation of Mr. George Mason, about three o'clock in the

afternoon, when the gust arose, betook themselves to a tree for shelter from the rain, and stuck their sickles into it, which they had scarce done when a flash of lightning struck the tree, drew out all the sickles, and knocked down every man, one of whom (a son of Mr. Andrew Reese) was killed. The others were terribly burnt, and were to all appearance dead, until Mr. Mason (who came to their relief) thought of an expedient for their preservation, which was to blow into their mouths. This being done to all of them, six were happily brought to life. One of them, however, is in a dangerous situation; the others are in a fair way of recovery. It is thought the unfortunate young Reese would have been saved, in like manner, had not his windpipe been cut with a sickle or a splinter from the tree."

A correspondent, who stiles himself a merchant, in an address to the publick, censures the conduct of some of his brethren, who, he says, under a specious pretence of serving the cause of liberty and their country, are availing themselves of this time of general difficulty and distress to aggrandize themselves, by enormously raising the prices of those goods which are prohibited to be imported from Great Britain by the late agreements; to which he adds this patriotick comprehensive prayer, "From *such* patriots good Lord deliver us!"

On Monday last a vessel arrived at this port from Yarmouth, with a load of malt, shipped in May last. The committee of merchants being informed thereof immediately convened, and sent for Mr. Amos Strettell, to whom they understood the cargo was consigned. Mr. Strettell attending, laid before the committee the letter he had received, dated the 5th of May, which he assured them was all he knew of the matter; that the shipper was an entire stranger to him, and that the first news he had of such a cargo coming was by the arrival of the vessel. In short, from the letter, it appeared that the cargo was principally consigned to the Captain, who had orders to value himself on Mr. Strettell.

The committee taking the matter into consideration, thought it expedient, and unanimously resolved, as this was the first attempt to counteract the agreement entered into by the merchants and traders on the 6th of February and 10th of March last, to call a general meeting of the inhabitants the next day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and take their advice on the present occasion.

Notice being sent round, the inhabitants met at the Statehouse, at the time appointed. The Captain and Mr. Strettell both attending, the agreements of the merchants and traders were first read; then the letter to Mr. Strettell, with the facts, as they appeared to the committee, were laid before the assembly of the people, who having taken the same into consideration,

Unanimously resolved, that the importation of the malt shipped the 5th day of *May* last by Christopher Exton of Yarmouth, on board the Charming Polly, James Henderson master, is contrary to the spirit of the agreements entered into by the merchants and traders of this city on the 6th of February and the 10th of March last; that it is an attempt to contradict the same, and ought to be discouraged.

At this influx the brewers of this city attended in a body, with an agreement which they had drawn up and signed, wherein they engage that as the land of malt just arrived was shipped contrary to the agreement of the merchants and traders they will not purchase any part of it, nor will they brew the same, or any part thereof, for any person whatever.

This agreement being read, was received with universal applause; upon which,

Unanimously resolved, that, in order effectually to discourage such attempts for the future, no person ought to purchase any part of this cargo; that every person who shall purchase this cargo of malt, or any part or parcel thereof, or who shall assist in the sale of it, or be any ways concerned in unloading, storing, or removing it, shall be considered as a person who has not a just sense of liberty, and as an enemy to his country.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN the Mayor of Coventry, one Mr. Bell, and Corporation, had advice that Queen Elizabeth intended to honour them with a visit, a hall was called, and the town clerk, who was temporary poet laurest, ordered by the court to furnish a copy of verses, which he manufactured as follow:

Be merry, John Bell, be merry,
Thou Mayor of Coventry,
For her Majesty's Grace
Is come to this place,
To see me.

These when read were greatly approved of, for the harmony of the numbers; but it was objected that as the Queen came to visit the whole corporation, why should the Mayor only be mentioned? The town clerk was ordered therefore to mend his poetry, which he did thus:

Be merry, John Bell, be merry,
Though Mayor of Coventry,
For her Majesty's Grace
Is come to this place,
To see us.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 10.

WE can assure the publick that his Excellency our Governour has received a letter from Lord Hillsborough, signifying him that his Majesty and his Ministers would use their utmost endeavours, at the opening of the next session of Parliament, to obtain a repeal of all the American revenue acts.

Immediately upon receiving this agreeable intelligence his Excellency thought proper to call a Council; which accordingly was held on Tuesday at their chamber in the Capitol; and, with their advice, has ordered writs for summoning a new Assembly, that will be issued next Monday. It is said, however, that they will not meet until some time in November.

The necessary absence of the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; our late worthy Representative, we are well assured will not prevent his fellow citizens from unanimously returning him, again, *The Man of their Choice*.

Entered in the upper district of James *river*.

AUGUST 4. Friendship, Philip De Carteret, from the lower district, in ballast.

8. Abby, Jonas Herbert, from the lower district, in ballast.

Cleared.

JULY 31. Peggy, Isaac Younghusband, for Liverpool, with 460 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhd of skins, 7 tuns and a half of bar iron, 8750 staves, and 2600 lock stocks.

31. Amelia, Thomas Duncomb, for Bristol, with 76 hhds. of tobacco, 700 wt. of hemp, 32 walnut planks, 177 oars, 8360 staves, and 20 tuns of pig iron.

AUGUST 1. Brilliant, Robert Bennet, for Glasgow, with 520 hhds. of tobacco, 20 tuns of pig iron, 30,000 staves, and 500 hoops.

3. Prince of Wales, James Chalmers, for Glasgow, with 334 hhds. of tobacco, and 5000 staves.

7. West India Packet, Joel Sturdivant, for Barbadoe, with 3037 bushels of corn, 1 barrel of hams, and 1 box of bohea tea.

7. William, William Carson, for Boston, with 27 tuns, 100 wt. and 1 qr. of hemp, 1 trunk of Irish linens, 80 wt. of shoe thread, 20 bushels of bessa, 1700 bushels of corn, 94 barrels of flower, and 50 barrels of bran.

8. Dunkirk, George Service, for Glasgow, with 261 hhds. of tobacco, 9500 staves, and 500 hoops.

8. Virginia Packet, Joseph Swann, for Boston, with 2250 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of wheat, and 350 staves.

9. John, John Breakhill, for Liverpool, with 268 hhds. of tobacco, 4 hhds. of skins, 20 tuns of pig iron, 6000 staves, 6 tuns and a half of hemp, and 1600 lock stocks.

Advertisements.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Saturday *the* 19*th instant, before the* RALEIGH *tavern, at* 3 *o'clock in the afternoon,*

BETWEEN 15 and 20 *Virginia* born SLAVES,

to satisfy several executions.

FRED. BRYAN, D. Sheriff.

To be SOLD *at publick vendue, by the subscriber in* Norfolk, *on* Thursday *the* 17*th of this instant* (August)

A LARGE quantity of fine and coarse mens hats, womens silk and satin bonnets, low priced *Irish* linens, earthen ware, strong beer, coniage, coarse woollens, seine twine, fish lines, *German* lines, china, &c. Any person purchasing the value of 5l. or upwards, will be allowed credit until the 20th of *October* next, on giving bond and approved security to

WILLIAM M'CAA.

And on *Friday* the 18th instant will be sold, for ready money, an assortment of *European* goods, and household furniture.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Isle of Wight* county, on the 30th of *June* last, a new Negro man slave, who speaks bad *English*, and says he belongs to one *Goode*, in *Amelia* county. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, appears to be 30 odd years of age, and had on an osnabrug shirt and crocus trousers. The owner may have him, paying charges.

1 JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

WE shall be glad to treat with such person or persons as may be inclined to purchase any of the lands that the late Treasurer, *John Robinson*, Esq; died seized of, at the ensuing *October* General Court, or at any time before executions are levied on them for his debts to the publick; and we shall certainly sell, this fall, the valuable and well [illegible]

ORDINA[illegible]

Claiborne's [illegible] late

with the lan[illegible] *ster*,

that estate, o[illegible] to

4

INTE[illegible] —

and sha[illegible] ly,

ALL perl[illegible] —

have any de[illegible] or

them to *Gloucester* [illegible] red

discharge every thi[illegible] r to the

colony shortly. —

WHERE[illegible] nel

John Fros[illegible] n of

1001. current mon[illegible] on;

and as I am credib[illegible] title

to the said land, no[illegible] rson,

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I do hereby refuse paying any part of it until I get a title to the land.

1‖ JOHN YOWELL.

FORTY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES

will be sold at *Albemarle* courthouse the 2d *Thursday* in *September* next, 14 for ready cash, and 26 on credit.

1‖ JOHN H[illegible]

To be SOLD

A TRACT of ve[illegible] LAND, fit for tobacc[illegible] corn, containing 640 acres, thereon is under fair cropping, and cleared land sufficient to work six good Negroes, all under good fence; also 2 good dwelling-houses and kitchen, smoke house, and other outhouses. The land lies on *Antonkey* marsh, in *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*, about nine miles below the courthouse, whereon *John Barnes* now lives, with a very fine apple orchard thereon, and a very large marsh joining one side of the plantation. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land shall have credit for two thirds of the money until 1772, on giving bond and security to

4 JAMES BARNES.

PRINCE GEORGE, JULY 31 [illegible]

RUN away from the subscriber, near the courthouse, the 18 of June last, a *Virginia* born Negro man named NED, about 5 feet high, about 55 years of age, is a little round shouldered, lisps a little as he walks, his head gray, board this, a thin visage, a [illegible] is a handy carpenter, a wheelwright, and a very good [illegible] He is outlawed. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to me, or confines him in jail [illegible] ironed, shall have 50 s. reward.

2‖ BURWELL GRAVES.

SOME time last *May* came to my plantation two Negro fellows, on two excellent poor black mares, and upon examination found them to be runaways. One of the Negroes was apprehended, but made his escape from the constable as he was conveying him to jail, who said that both they and the mares belonged to *Riddick* and *Sumner*, in *Nansemond*. The mares have been here ever since, one of them near 14 hands high, appears to be very old, and unmarked; the other about 13 hands and a half high, and marked with the [illegible] on the near [illegible] The owners may have them on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber at *Bear Swamp, North Carolina*.

2‖ JOHN DAWSON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a small black mare, with a hanging mane and switch tail, appears to be pretty old, has many white spots on her back and rump, and branded on the off buttock ●; posted, and appraised to [illegible]

1 TOLAVER DAV[illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay mare [illegible] colt; the mare has a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in her forehead, one hind foot white, trots and gallops, but does not pace any, had a bell on marked IL in a piece, but has no brand perceivable; the colt appears to be a year old last [illegible] Posted, and appraised to 5l. 12s. 6d.

1 DAVID DAVIS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, paces pretty well, but not natural, has a small white spot in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock 8.

1 WILLIAM DAVIS.

WESTOVER, JULY 29, 1769.

WHEREAS the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS's estate, consisting of SLAVES, STOCKS of CATTLE, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stands mortgaged to me, for money advanced, and for several debts for which I stand his security, this is to give notice that I shall sell as much of the estate as will indemnify me from my engagements on *Monday* the 30th of *October* next, at *Lester's* ferry. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* following, the purchasers giving bond and security to me. I beg the favour of those Gentlemen to whom I stand security to send in their claims before the day of sale.

W. BYRD.

N. B. I shall be glad if the rest of Mr. *Davis's* creditors will be at the sale, as it will give me pleasure to fall on some method of settling his affairs, if possible, to their mutual satisfaction.

THERE is in the subscriber's warehouse at *Hobb's Hole* a small box marked IC, without any number, imported in the *Eagle*, *William Dunlap*, from *Glasgow*, which the owner may have on paying the charge of this advertisement.

2 JAMES LANG.

POETS CORNER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 3, 1769.

WHEREAS ADAM WHITE, my apprentice, has once elaped from me, and ſtill neglects my buſineſs, I hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring or entertaining him. And as I have ſome ſuſpicion that he may attempt to leave me again, I will give a reward of 20*s.* to any perſon who takes him up, if four miles or more from town, and without having a note from

WALTER LENOX.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, about ſix miles above *Aylett's* warehouſe, in *King William* county, containing at leaſt 150 acres, with a very good dwelling-houſe and all convenient outhouſes thereon, and extraordinary good apple and peach orchards. One half the money to be paid in *December*, and the remainder in 18 months.

JEFFERY GRESLEY.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 23, 1769.

CHESTERFIELD, ſs.

ROBERT KENNON, *Gentleman, a Juſtice of the Peace, and one of the Judges of the Court of the ſaid county, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within this his Majeſty's colony and dominion of* Virginia, *greeting:*

WHEREAS *William Buckingham*, late of the ſaid county, and *John Wilſon*, late of *New York*, were lately priſoners in the jail of the county of *Chesterfield*, the ſaid *Buckingham* being charged with a breach of the peace by *Matthew Marriable*, and was to give bond in a thouſand pounds, and two ſecurities in five hundred pounds each, for his good behaviour a twelvemonth and a day; and the ſaid *Wilſon* is charged with a miſdemeanor, for which he was to give bond for two hundred pounds, and two ſecurities in one hundred pounds each, for their perſonal appearance at a court to be held in the ſaid county in *November* next, of the truth whereof they are convicted, as appears by record. And foraſmuch as it has been duly proved before me that the ſaid *Buck[illegible]ham* and *Wilſon* have broke out of the ſaid jail, and are now going at large, therefore, in his Majeſty's name, I command you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid *Buckingham* and *Wilſon*, or either of them, and him or them ſafely convey to the priſon in the county where they ſhall be retaken, and deliver to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

I charge and command you, the ſheriffs or keepers of the ſaid jails, to receive into your cuſtody the body or bodies of the ſaid *William Buckingham* and *John Wilſon*, and him or them ſafely keep 'till diſcharged by due courſe of law, purſuant to act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. GIVEN under my hand this [illegible] day of *July*, 1769.

A copy. ROBERT KENNON. ⊕

KINGSMILL, JULY 28, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on *Butcher's* creek, in *Mecklenburg* county, two Negro fellows, viz. WILL, a middle ſized well made fellow, very black, and has a defect in one of his fore teeth. JAMES, about 19 years old, very ſlender, and brother to *Will*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlaves, and conveys them to *Surveyor Jefferies*, their overſeer, ſhall receive 40*s.* for each, beſides the allowance by law.

L. BURWELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the 28th of *June* laſt, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall blaze in his face, one glaſs eye, and branded on the near ſhoulder G. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Edward Johnſon*, at *Rocky Ridge*, ſhall have 20*s.* reward.

ANDREW EDMONSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife *Catherine Aubery*, alias *Haynes*, has abſconded from me with ſome intent, and I find is gone towards *Fredericksburg*, with a young child, in company with *Abrahams* the poſtrider, as far as *Newcaſtle*: Theſe are therefore to require all perſons not to harbour or entertain her, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary.

WILLIAM ARCUTT AUBERY.

JAMES HUBARD, Secretary of the [illegible]

By virtue of a truſt deed made to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of the creditors of Mr. John Orr, *will be ſold on the premiſes, on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* Auguſt *next,*

THE dwelling plantation of the ſaid *John Orr*, containing 440 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated, and commands an agreeable proſpect of *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, near one half of it incloſed, and is very good land. There is on the ſaid tract a very genteel and commodious dwelling-houſe 56 by 32, with four brick chimnies and a good cellar, every convenient outhouſe, a garden and yard paled in, the whole finiſhed within a few years, and in good taſte. Twelve months credit will be allowed, and the poſſeſſion delivered at *Chriſtmas* next.

WILL. BERNARD.
THOMAS JETT.

7*l*

For SALE,

A SQUARE of four lots of half an acre each on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*, on which are the following improvements, viz. my dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of ſeven good rooms and a large airy paſſage, ſix fireplaces, three good cellars, and three large cloſets; the garden extends from the main ſtreet to the back ſtreet, and contains about an acre of ground; at the north weſt end is a high freeſtone wall; a commodious kitchen and laundry under one roof, with four fireplaces, the rooms being all plaiſtered; two common kitchens, for ſervants; dairy, ſmokehouſe, and all other convenient houſes and yards for wood, poultry, *&c.* a coach houſe and ſtables for above 20 horſes, and a cooper's ſhop, alſo a large ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, and cellar, and ſalt ſheds, under one roof, on the main ſtreet; all which are but little more than 100 yards from the river ſide, where ſmall ſhips may lay cloſe to the ſhore.

Alſo my FARM adjoining the town, at the lower end, extending about half a mile down the river, where the channel is cloſe to the ſhore, and runs near two miles back; the whole is very rich land, and is a complete farm, having now on it a flouriſhing crop of wheat from 105 buſhels of wheat ſowed, which may be expected to produce 2000 buſhels, beſides barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and *Indian* corn, of which laſt I generally make 250 barrels a year, and the whole only with eight hands and four horſes, from which the value of it may be eaſily judged. On it are about 30 acres of meadow ground, part in meadow, and the reſt cleared; but the moſt valuable part of it is a level piece of ground next to the town line from the river back, which one day or other muſt be added to the town, and I doubt not will yield as good a price as the lots I have already ſold and added to the town, which have produced me about 2500 l. It is well known that *Fredericksburg* commands an extenſive trade from the back country, and muſt increaſe as the back ſettlements increaſe, being at the head of navigation.

I have alſo a valuable little mill, with bolting cloths, within the bounds of the town, the profits of which in the flower manufacture is about 200l. a year; and about 100 yards from it, on the *Hazel* run, is an extraordinary ſituation for a complete merchant mill, that may be made to yield a profit of 4 or 500 l. a year, and not coſt more than 6 or 700 l. for every thing complete, a good quarry of freeſtone not being more than 100 yards from the ſpot, and a battoe may be brought by the tide within a ſmall diſtance of the mill door, the river, where ſea veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore, not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the place where the mill muſt ſtand. All theſe advantages render this eſtate of great value, in the ſale of which I will not be my own judge, but leave it to indifferent Gentlemen, whoſe opinion I will abide by, or forfeit 50 l. to the perſon intending to purchaſe, provided he will do the ſame if he does not abide by it alſo.

Two lots and houſes where Mr. *James Hume* lately lived, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*; the dwelling-houſe has ſix good rooms in it, with brick chimnies, and extraordinary good cellars, convenient outhouſes and yards, and an exceeding good well.

Alſo fifteen unimproved lots, within the bounds of *Fredericksburg*.

Alſo a tract of about 3000 acres of land in the county of *Albemarle*, on the three forks of *Pretty's* creek, falling into *James* river, on which is a large body of valuable low grounds above two miles in extent, with houſes and improvements ſufficient for 15 hands, and produces extraordinary crops and ſtocks. This eſtate has about 20 ſlaves on it, with fine ſtocks in proportion, which I would chooſe to ſell altogether, at a moderate price, to any Gentleman who wants an eſtate already ſtocked and improved to his hands, together with the corn and fodder that may be made there this year.

Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of very good land, running three miles on the *Hedgman* river, in *Culpeper* county.

Alſo a valuable tavern at *Culpeper* courthouſe, in *Fairfax* town, a large commodious houſe, with all convenient outhouſes, ſtable, garden, *&c.* It has vaſt cuſtom, and rents at preſent but for 45 l. a year, though worth much more.

Alſo a valuable tract adjoining the ſaid town of *Fairfax*, belonging to Mr. *Robert Coleman*, containing 220 acres of rich land; as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, in the ſaid town, one of which is improved with a good dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies, and other convenient outhouſes. On the land is a large quantity of meadow ground, and a good paſture. There cannot be a more profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, being ſurrounded by a thick neighbourhood and rich lands.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, lots, or houſes, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me at *Fredericksburg*.

8 ROGER DIXON.

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And to be SOLD *by* WILLIAM RIND,
THE
Farmer's & Monitor's LETTERS.
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WANTED,

A YOUNG man that can write well, draw off accounts, and collect and ſettle the ſame. Such a one, coming well recommended, ſhall have 25 l. a year from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond*.

WILLIAM WILLS, Surgeon.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 12th of this inſtant (*July*) a Negro man named NED, about 20 years of age, who carried with him a blue duroy coat, a pair of leather and a pair of Ruſſia drill breeches, ſeveral ſhirts of white linen, and ſeveral pair of thread ſtockings. He is well known in ſeveral parts of *Virginia*, and ſome part of *Carolina*, as he has frequently been from home keeping horſes and riding races for many people, beſides what I have been concerned in myſelf. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 5 l. reward.

HENRY DELONY.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 26, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 30 years of age, has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, Negro cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and ſays he belongs to *James Moſs*, near *Cumberland* courthouſe; who is deſired to fetch for him, and pay the charges to WILLIAM LANE.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a middling likely bay horſe, a little under 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a roached mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock *C*; poſted, and appraiſed to 11 l.

LEONARD WARD.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a dun coloured mare, 13 hands high, her tail and mane have been cut, but grown out, branded on the near buttock PT, and on the off buttock ●; poſted, and appraiſed.

BY WELDON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a young black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, paces naturally, neither docked, branded, nor broke; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10*s.*

1 PATRICK DULANEY.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay horſe, about 5 years old laſt ſpring, has one white foot, had a middle ſized bell on, branded on the near buttock R, and on the ſhoulder B; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

1 SILVANUS MORRIS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at Expedition.